

Forehoe & Henstead Rural District Council



# THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Irene B. M. Green, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.)

the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(G. A. J. Browne, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

and the

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

(W. A. Jones, M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H.)

for

1962

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T H E      A N N U A L      R E P O R T

O F   T H E

M E D I C A L   O F F I C E R   O F   H E A L T H  
(Irene B. M. Green, M.D., B.S., D.P.H. )

F O R   T H E

R U R A L   D I S T R I C T   O F   F O R E H O E   A N D   H E N S T E A D

N O R F O L K

For the year ended 31st. December, 1962

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1962.

G E N E R A L   S T A T I S T I C S

Area (in acres)	....	....	....	69,939
Resident mid-year populations, 1962 (as estimated by Registrar General)	....	....	....	27,270
Number of inhabited houses	....	....	....	8,610
Rateable value (end of 1960)	....	....	....	£206,753
Sum represented by penny rate	....	....	....	£863

The estimated mid-year population was 27,270 compared with 26,610 in 1961. There was an excess of 69 births over deaths and the rest of the increase, 591, was probably due to new residents moving into the district as there were nearly 300 more inhabited houses than in 1961.

# WEATHER CONDITIONS

I am indebted to the Norfolk Agricultural Station at Sprowston for the following account of the year's weather.

After a comparatively mild and sunny January, the months from February until the end of September were extremely disappointing. Mean monthly temperatures were invariably lower than the average, being particularly so in March and July. Sunshine was below average in every month of the period except for June while rainfall was usually about average, except in June which was abnormally dry. October was one of the best months of the year with mild, sunny and fairly dry weather. This was followed by the wet and cold months of November and December.

Over the year sunshine was far below normal. Rainfall likewise was lacking and was almost 4 inches less than the average.

To sum up, 1962 was a very disappointing and trying year for all and the so-called summer months brought frustration and hardship to farmers and holidaymakers alike. December began the great freeze-up which was to continue without a break for several months.

## VITAL STATISTICS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	....	....	....	212	198	410
Illegitimate	....	....	....	11	15	26
				—	—	—
				223	213	436
				—	—	—

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population ..	....	15.95
Birth rate adjusted for age and sex .....	....	16.26
Birth rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)	....	18.0

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>						
Legitimate	....	....	....	4	3	7
Illegitimate	....	....	....	1	—	1
				—	—	—
				5	3	8
				—	—	—

Rate per 1,000 live and still births .....	....	16.2
Rate per 1,000 live and still births (England & Wales) ..		18.1



				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>DEATHS</u>	....	....	....	169	198	367
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	....				13.4	
Death rate adjusted for age and sex	....				9.7	
Death rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)					11.9	

Infant Mortality - Deaths of infants under one year of age.

Legitimate	....	....	....	3	3	6
Illegitimate	....	....	....	1	-	1
				—	—	—
				4	3	7
				—	—	—

Additional Statistics

		<u>Forehoe &amp; Henstead</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Infant Mortality rate (infant deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	....	16.05	21.4
Neonatal Mortality rate (infant deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	....	11.4	15.5
Legitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	14.6	- -
Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	38.4	- -
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	....	5.9%	6.6%
Maternal deaths (deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)	....	- -	- -
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	....	- -	- -
Perinatal Mortality	....	27.2	30.6

These tables show that the district is gaining by birth at a greater rate than last year but at rather a lower rate than the country as a whole, but is losing by death at a slightly lower rate than in 1961 and a much lower rate than for England and Wales.

The illegitimacy rate is higher this year but is still below the national figure of 6.6%. The infant mortality rate has fallen to 16.05, much below that for the whole country, 21.4. There were no maternal deaths associated with childbirth, and there was one more stillbirth, giving a still-birth rate well below the national figure.

### Causes of 7 Infant Deaths

There were 7 infant deaths, 5 male and 2 female. Four of these deaths occurred on the first day, one at the age of 1 week, one at the age of a month and one at 6 months.

The causes of death could be classified as follows:-

<u>Congenital Causes</u>	- (5)	1 Atelectasis at 1 hour. 1 Multiple deformities at 1 week. 1 Anencephaly at 13 hours. 1 Prematurity at 2 hours. 1 Myelo-meningocele at 1 month.
<u>Obstetrical Cause</u>	- (1)	Birth injury - tentorial tear at 30 minutes.
<u>Infection</u>	- (1)	Acute bronchitis at 6 months.

It will be seen that of all these 7 deaths, at least 5 might be classed as inevitable because they were due to serious conditions present at birth. The death due to birth injury was possibly preventable but the only certainly avoidable death was that from acute bronchitis at 6 months.

This is a very good indication of the quality of the obstetrics and infant care in the district and reflects great credit on all concerned, doctors, nurses and the mothers themselves.

### Premature Births

Total number of premature births	:	17
Total number of premature stillbirths	:	3
Total number of deaths due to prematurity:		2

In 17 cases of infants born prematurely there were only 2 deaths from this cause.

### Deaths between 1 and 40 Years (Life Shorteners)

There were 8 deaths registered of persons between the ages of 1 and 40 years, 4 less than in 1961. All but 2 of these were males and half of the total were 16 years or under. The causes of these premature deaths were as follows:-

<u>Accidental</u>	-	(5)	Road	-	(Males 16 and 33, Female 22)
			Agricultural	-	(Female 3)
			Asphyxia	-	(Male 12)
<u>Infection</u>	-	(1)	Infective hepatitis		(Male 29)
<u>Operative</u>	-	(1)	Operation for Congenital heart defect		(Male 8)
<u>Acute disease</u>	-	(1)	Acute myeloid leukaemia		(Male 37)

Again, it will be seen that accidents take the greatest toll of life in this age group and that greater care on the roads, on the farm and elsewhere is needed to prevent this tragic shortening of life. The other 3 deaths in this group were due to, cardiac failure during a very difficult heart operation in a boy of 8, to a rather rare complication of the virus infection, infective hepatitis, namely liver damage, in a man of 29; and to an acute malignant blood disease in a male aged 37.

#### Deaths from all Causes in Age Groups

<u>Age</u>	<u>Infants</u>	<u>Pre-</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Working Life</u>				<u>Pensionable Age</u>		
<u>Under 1</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Age</u>	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-65	66-75	76-85	85+	
Totals	7	1	2	3	2	4	68	86	131	63

It will be seen that 76.2% of all deaths occurred over the age of 65, 52.8% over the age of 75 and 17.7% over 85. A total of 77 deaths were registered during working life, 68 of these being between the ages of 51 and 65.

There were 4 deaths from tuberculosis, 2 of which were of the pulmonary type. All these deaths occurred over the age of 65.

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH</u>	(Registrar General)	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	....	2	-	2
Other forms of tuberculosis	....	1	1	2
Syphilitic disease	....	-	-	-
Diphtheria	....	-	-	-
Whooping cough	....	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	....	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	....	-	-	-
Measles	....	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..		1	-	1

<u>Causes of Death (Cont'd)</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	6	3	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	-	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	-	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms..	17	16	33
Leukaemia and aleukaemia .....	2	1	3
Diabetes .....	-	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	17	35	52
Coronary disease, angina .....	35	20	55
Hypertension with heart disease .....	-	5	5
Other heart diseases .....	21	51	72
Other circulatory disease .....	17	15	32
Influenza .....	-	-	-
Pneumonia .....	9	13	22
Bronchitis .....	14	4	18
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	5	-	5
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .....	-	-	-
Congenital malformations .....	2	3	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	10	9	19
Motor vehicle accidents .....	2	1	3
All other accidents .....	3	5	8
Suicide .....	2	2	4
Homicide and operations of war .....	-	-	-
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	169	198	367
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#### CANCER OF THE LUNG

There were 9 deaths from cancer of the lung compared with 11 in 1961, 6 males and 3 females.

<u>Ages:</u>	<u>56-68</u>	<u>69-75</u>	<u>75+</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2	4	3	9

This year cancer of the lung has affected the older age groups and only 2 males died from this cause during working life, both of them in their sixties. There were 3 female deaths, all over the age of 70.



## GENERAL SURVEY OF MORTALITY

The commonest causes of death were heart and circulatory disease 164, (coronary occlusion 55) and malignant disease (including all forms of cancer) 57.

### I N F E C T I O U S            D I S E A S E

<u>Disease</u>	<u>N/K</u>	<u>0-2</u>	<u>3-4</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>Total</u>
Scarlet fever	-	-	1	9	6	-	-	-	-	16
Whooping cough	-	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
Measles	-	3	4	12	4	2	1	-	-	26
Pneumonia	3	2	-	5	1	2	-	8	12	33
Dysentery	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Infective hepatitis	3	-	-	2	3	2	4	2	1	17
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
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	6	9	9	31	15	8	6	11	14	109
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There were 109 cases of notifiable infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) during 1962 compared with 717 last year. The main cause of this <sup>decrease</sup> ~~disease~~ was the absence of a measles epidemic and a decreased incidence of all the other common infections, scarlet fever, whooping cough and dysentery. The only increase was in infective hepatitis, of which there were 3 more cases than in 1961.

#### Measles

Only 26 cases of measles were notified compared with 600 last year. No complications were reported and there were no deaths.

#### Whooping cough

There were many fewer cases of whooping cough, only 9 being notified compared with 26 last year. No complications or deaths were reported.

#### Poliomyelitis

Again this year there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The position in Area 4 at 31st. December, 1962 was as follows:-

No. of persons completed 3 injections	:	22,889
No. of children between 5 and 12 completed 4 injections	:	5,597

Oral vaccination was introduced during 1962 and by the end of the year 2,642 persons had completed a course of 3 doses.

### Infective Hepatitis

There were 17 cases of infective hepatitis notified during the year, 3 more than in 1961. There was nothing in the nature of an epidemic but a small group of 4 cases occurred in Poringland, the parish affected by the previous outbreak in 1960/61. The first case was notified in July and the last one in December. The other parishes affected were Saxlingham, Mulbarton, Deopham, Morley, Cringleford and Costessey.

The majority were adult cases but 6 were children of school age. There was one death from the rare complication of acute liver damage following an attack of infective hepatitis, a man of 29.

## I N F E C T I O U S      G A S T R O - E N T E R I T I S

### Sonne Dysentery

Only 3 cases of sonne dysentery were notified during the year compared with 5 cases in 1961.

### Food Poisoning

No cases of food poisoning were notified.

### Enteric Diseases

There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid during the year.

### Other Diarrhoeal Diseases

There were 3 school outbreaks of diarrhoea and sickness at Shotesham in January (10 cases), at Bawburgh in April (34 cases) and at Poringland in September (25 cases). All these incidents were investigated but as no bacterial cause was identified, it was assumed that they were all due to the virus of epidemic vomiting, whose exact identity has not yet been determined. Fortunately, this illness is usually mild and the symptoms shortlived so that

its greatest drawback is its nuisance value in the school curriculum.

Whenever it is found that there is no hot water supply for the hand-basins at school, the matter is reported to the County Medical Officer. I am glad to report that this absolutely essential amenity is being installed in more schools every year.

### T U B E R C U L O S I S

The following table gives the ages and sex incidence of new cases and deaths during the year:-

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 -15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 -25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 -35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 -45	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 -55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 -65	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Totals:	4	2	1	-	2	-	1	1

Cases on Register at 31st. December, 1962:-

		<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>	
		1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
Male	....	58	54	3	4	61	58
Female	....	39	38	10	12	49	50
		97	92	13	16	110	108

There was a total of 110 cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year, 2 more than in 1961. 6 new pulmonary cases were notified, 4 male and 2 female and 1 male non-pulmonary case. All the new cases were over 35, 3 of them being aged over 56. There were 2 deaths from the pulmonary type of the disease, both males and 2 from the non-pulmonary type, one male and one female, all over 56 years of age.



## COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

### Incidence

<u>Area</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Rate</u>
County of Norfolk	108	0.27	16	0.04
Forehoe and Henstead	6	0.02	1	0.03

### Mortality

County of Norfolk	12	0.03	3	0.0076
Forehoe and Henstead	2	0.08	2	0.08
England and Wales	2775	0.059	312	0.067

### Prevention

#### B.C.G. Vaccination in Schools.

The acceptance rate and the results of tuberculin testing for those attending schools in the Area are shown as follows:-

Total number in Age Group	:	538		
Number tested	:	335	Acceptance Rate	62.2%
Number positive	:	68	Rate Positive	20.2%
Number vaccinated	:	245		

The acceptance rate was a little lower than last year and the percentage positive was also less.

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the following parishes during the year:-

February	:	Hingham
June	:	Hethersett
September	:	Costessey
November	:	Rockland St. Mary

The results of the visits were as follows:-

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hingham	-	Total number of X-Ray examinations			270	238	508
Hethersett-	"	" " " " " "			251	228	479
Costessey -	"	" " " " " "			372	448	820
Rockland							
St. May -	"	" " " " " "			40	42	82

Grand total : 1,889



No. of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Found:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) Requiring treatment or close clinical observation :	2	0	2
(b) Cases requiring observation at the Chest Clinic :	2	1	3
(c) Healed Post Primary Lesions :	0	1	1
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Totals :	4	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Among other diseases discovered were:-

Bronchiectasis	:	1
Retrosternal Goitre	:	1
Cardiovascular lesions -		
acquired	:	5
Pneumonitis	:	1
Chronic Bronchitis	:	3
Emphysema	:	1

Volunteer Response by Age Groups  
Hingham and Hethersett

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-59</u>	<u>60-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>Total</u>
Males	36	32	124	125	98	51	25	30	521
Females	42	31	111	88	95	37	29	33	466
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	78	63	235	213	193	88	54	63	987
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This response was reasonably good and I am informed that quite a large percentage were x-rayed for the first time showing that the Unit was breaking new ground.

It will be seen that the younger age groups turned up in larger numbers than the older ones and this is rather unfortunate as the elderly men in particular always show the largest number of chest conditions, tuberculosis, cancer of the lung, bronchitis and others.

It was specially rewarding that a member of the Council's staff, who took advantage of the Unit's visit, had an early diagnosis made and was enabled to have effective treatment in consequence.

## R O A D        A C C I D E N T S

Through the courtesy of the Chief Constable of Norfolk, I am again able to give the following information about the road accidents which occurred during 1962 in this rural district. The figures refer to road accidents involving injury only, not necessarily to residents of the district:-

	<u>Fatal</u>		<u>Serious</u>		<u>Slight</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Drivers	1	-	23	26	31	31	55	57
Passengers	2	1	21	12	32	36	55	49
Motor Cyclists	-	3	17	28	21	19	38	50
Pillion Passengers	-	-	1	5	6	4	7	9
Pedal Cyclists	2	-	17	14	12	13	31	27
Pedestrians	1	-	11	8	16	10	28	18
Totals :	6	4	90	93	118	113	214	210

The total figure for accidents causing injury has risen slightly, 214 compared with 210 in 1961. Unfortunately, there were 6 fatal accidents, 2 more than last year, involving 1 car driver, 2 passengers, 2 pedal cyclists and 1 pedestrian. Motor cyclists had fewer serious injuries and no deaths while car passengers had the worst record with nearly twice as many serious accidents and 2 deaths. Pedal cyclists were slightly more unlucky while pedestrians had a much worse experience than last year.

### CHILDREN'S ACCIDENTS

Again this year there are separate figures for accidents to child pedestrians and cyclists and the adult figures are given for comparison in the following table:-

	<u>Fatal</u>	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Slight</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total of Injured children</u>
Children (pedestrians)	-	3	7	10	) 18
under 15 (cyclists)	-	5	3	8	
Adults (pedestrians)	1	8	9	18	<u>Total of Injured Adults</u>
over 15 (cyclists)	2	12	9	23	
					41
Totals :	3	28	28	59	59

More children were injured on the roads than last year, those on foot showing an increase while the same number of child cyclists were hurt. Fortunately, no child was killed but 8 were seriously injured.

## R O Y A L       N O R F O L K       S H O W

The Royal Norfolk Show was again held at the Costessey Showground and the same kind of arrangements were made to inform all caterers and stand-holders of the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Again this year it is gratifying to report better standards of hygiene and food handling. The excellent co-operation of the Show Committee has ensured that all displays of carcase meat are now arranged in a hygienic manner. Glass fronted show cases have been provided for fresh carcasses and cellophane coverings for cured bacon. These measures not only ensure that visitors may have a satisfactory view of the exhibits but also to remind them of the correct method of protecting food intended for human consumption.

There are still standholders and a few caterers whose standards could be improved but every year these defaulters become fewer and the general level is raised. The important thing now is to ensure that everyone reads the relevant instructions and does not discard them unheeded as something they have seen before. Quite old hands have been known to forget to dig a waste-water sump until they had found themselves in a quagmire behind their tents. The price of hygiene is still eternal vigilance on the part of the public health inspectorate.

## F O O D       &       D R U G S       A C T S .

1938       -       1955

### MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS

#### Brucella Abortus in Milk

During the year reports of bulk samples of milk proving positive to brucella abortus were received from the County Medical Officer in respect of 3 herds in the district from farms at Shotesham, Hingham and Colney.

In one case, all the milk from the herd was already being pasteurised so that no restriction notice was imposed. The farmer was warned that his family and employees should boil the milk before use.

In the second case, a herd of 19 cows, all tuberculin tested, 9 animals were found to be excreting infected milk and a restriction notice was imposed on the whole herd until these 9 could be identified. This dangerous milk had been retailed raw for an unknown period of infectivity and it cannot be determined for how much illness it may have been responsible. Brucella germs in milk cause undulant fever in humans drinking it. This is a difficult condition to diagnose and is frequently missed because the symptoms are vague and fluctuating. It does cause, however, long periods of subnormal health and every step should be taken to see that infected milk cannot be retailed to the public in a raw state. The pasteurisation of all milk would obviate this danger completely.



In the third herd, there were about 40 cows, the positive bulk sample was reported at the end of 1962 and all action in respect of the milk was taken in 1963.

#### ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938

There were no less than 5 cases of anthrax reported during the year, 3 cows, one pig and a steer. The cow at a Hingham farm and the pig at Flordon were both diagnosed on the farm and destroyed there. These were straightforward cases dealt with by the police and caused little trouble or anxiety to anyone, except perhaps as to the source of the infection.

The other 3 cases, however, caused a very large amount of disturbance. Owing to the late diagnosis of the condition by the veterinary officer in 2 cases, the carcasses were removed to a knacker's yard in this district and cut up there before anthrax was suspected. In the third case the carcass was bled on the farm and then transferred to a slaughterhouse run by a neighbouring authority.

In all three cases, other saleable material was at great risk of contamination and had to be destroyed as a precautionary measure. In the first case, the knacker claimed compensation for the other material destroyed and the question arose as to which authority should pay this.

There was some discussion with the Clerk to the County Council about the legal aspect of ~~the situation~~ with regard to the compensation and the handling of anthrax cases generally was found to be so confused that it was decided to hold a general conference of all interested parties.

*↘ or the situation*

#### ANTHRAX CONFERENCE

The Clerk to the County Council called a Conference for 9th. October, 1962 to which were invited the following:-

Norfolk County Council	:	Clerk. County Medical Officer.
Norfolk County Police	:	Representative of the Chief Constable.
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	:	Divisional Veterinary Officer. Veterinary Investigation Officer.
Public Health Laboratory	:	Medical Director.
Norfolk Farmers Union	:	Representative.
District Medical Officers of Health.		
District Public Health Inspectors.		



The following points were discussed:-

- (1) The precise responsibility of various authorities and individuals when a case of anthrax occurred.
- (2) Liaison between such authorities.
- (3) Methods of carcase disposal and disinfection.
- (4) Payment of compensation for destroyed contaminated material.
- (5) Treatment of human contacts.
- (6) How to deal with milk from an infected cow.
- (7) How to educate stock owners to recognise or suspect anthrax and to take necessary precautions.

There was a full, frank and interesting discussion on all aspects of the above points and the following recommendations were made:-

- (1) The County Council were to seek guidance on the interpretation of the Anthrax Order.
- (2) If all contingencies were not found to be covered, to seek amendment of the law through the County Council's Association.
- (3) Police to be informed of the expert advice available to them in any difficult or complicated cases.
- (4) Stock owners to be fully informed by appropriate authorities of the dangers of anthrax.
- (5) Family doctors to be circularised by the County Medical Officer with advice on how to deal with human contacts.
- (6) All private veterinary practitioners were to be advised by the Divisional Veterinary Officer as to the instructions to be given to owners and others in charge of infected animals.

This was satisfactory as far as it went but at the end of the year, the outcome of the various steps taken to implement these recommendations was not known.

A full report on the result of the County Council's enquiries into the legal position was awaited. Having pressed for such a Conference since 1952, I feel most gratified that at last it has taken place and I look forward to a better liaison between the authorities concerned in consequence of it.

#### C O N F E R E N C E S

I attended the following Conferences as a representative of this Council during the year:-

October	:	County Conference on Anthrax
October	:	Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene - "Modern Hazards to Health"- Eastbourne.
November	:	Chest and Heart Association - "Bronchitis" - Norwich and London.

#### PROTECTION OF STAFF - VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Following the occurrence of cases of smallpox in this country, it was thought advisable to offer protection by vaccination to all members of the Council's staff.

Sessions were held at my office at Cavendish House and 36 members of the staff were vaccinated. The position at the end of the last session was as follows:-

No. of staff	:	45
No. vaccinated in 1962	:	33
No. already sufficiently protected	:	2
No. unvaccinated	:	2
No. previously vaccinated but not now fully protected	:	8

I am very pleased with this result, although of course, I should have preferred to have reported 100% protection. With rapid air travel, it is now possible for people to arrive from infected places well within the incubation period of the disease and, if vaccinated, they may have very mild unrecognisable attacks of the disease which, however, render them just as infectious as serious cases and more dangerous because they continue to move about amongst the population. It behoves all those whose work brings them into close contact with the public to see that they are fully protected against this rare but grave disease.

The Council's staff have now had the opportunity of protective treatment against poliomyelitis, tetanus and smallpox.

#### G E N E R A L      S I C K N E S S

##### WEEKLY SICKNESS CLAIMS

The seasonal epidemic of respiratory disease started, as recorded in my 1961 Report, in December, 1961 when the figures rose to 8 times the average. During the first week of January, the figures remained high and then fell rapidly to half the peak figure and by the middle of February the sickness rate was average for the time of year.

A smaller rise occurred in the beginning of April after which the figures fell to a low average until they began to show a gradual rise from the end of September till the end of the year. The December figures, however, were only about half of those during the peak period of 1961.

Some true influenza was diagnosed and the number of deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory disease was higher than last year. These deaths occurred mostly amongst the elderly.

### H O U S I N G

<u>Waiting List</u>		<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
No. of applicants at 31st. December, 1962	....	252	342
<u>Analysis of Waiting List</u>			
Small Unit Families	....	218	287
Large Unit Families	....	34	55

Note:

Small Unit Families are those suitable for 1 or 2 bedroomed dwellings and consist largely of married couples with 1 child or 2 children of the same sex. Large Unit Families mainly represent those with more than 2 children, or 2 children over the age of 8 of opposite sex.

Agricultural workers	....	....	34	63
Others	....	....	218	279

Local Authority Houses

Position at 31st. December, 1962

Pre-war	....	....	....	857	861
Post-war	....	....	....	1061	1038
				-----	-----
				1918	1899
				-----	-----



## NEW BUILDING

### Houses erected during 1962

By Council	:	21
By Private Building	:	205
		<hr/>
		226
		<hr/>

### Under construction at end of 1962

By Council	:	19
By Private Building	:	185
		<hr/>
		204
		<hr/>

### Private Building during last 5 years

<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
205	237	175	120	118

The number of applicants still on the Council's waiting list at the end of the year was 252, a considerable reduction on last year's figure of 342. As the Council only erected 21 new dwellings during the year, some applicants must have made other housing arrangements.

Private building provided 205 houses, with 185 more under construction at the end of the year; Some of these dwellings may have housed applicants previously on the Council's waiting list, but with an increase of 591 in the population of the district, other than by birth, the majority must have been occupied by new-comers to the district or newly-wed local people setting up their first homes.

At the end of the year, the Council owned 1,918 dwellings, 857 pre-war and 1061 post-war and these represented 22% of all the inhabited houses in the district.



## SLUM CLEARANCE

<u>Condemned Properties</u>			<u>Occupied</u>	<u>Vacant</u>
Properties still standing	....	144	74	70
Properties demolished	....	158		
Demolition Orders revoked	....	16		
New Demolition Orders made 1962	....	0		

### Undertakings

Properties still standing	....	86	44	42
Properties demolished	....	13		
Undertakings revoked	....	9		
New Undertakings not to re-let 1962	....	9		

A full report on the progress of the Slum Clearance programme will be found in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

## IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING PROPERTY

### Council Dwellings

Further progress is recorded in the modernisation of Council dwellings. The following work has been carried out during the year:-

#### Complete Amenities

Costessey	8
Poringland	13
Stoke Holy Cross	1
Swainsthorpe	4
Deopham	10
Arminghall	4
Hingham	24
Shotesham	10
	<hr/>
	74

Work is in progress to provide complete amenities in the following parishes:-

Deopham	2
Poringland	2
	<hr/>
	4

Work has been approved to provide complete amenities but has not yet started in the following parishes:-

Rockland St. Mary	:	2
Morley St. Botolph	:	6
		<hr/>
		8
		<hr/>

### Water Supplies

Water supplies have now been installed in every Council dwelling, that is, every one has a cold tap and sink indoors.

### Private Houses (Improvement Grants)

The following Improvement Grants, 'Discretionary' and 'Standard' were made during the year:-

Discretionary grants	:	50 (affecting 68 units) - £21,634 (1 Discretionary grant refused)
Standard grants	:	33 (affecting 39 units) - £5,575 (1 Standard grant refused)

### General Housing Situation

Slightly fewer houses were built in the district this year, but the Council erected 21 of them, twice as many as in 1961. Although the waiting list is being reduced, 252 families still wait for a Council dwelling.

It is difficult, however, to assess accurately their degree of need. Many, quite reasonably housed, would prefer the better amenities of Council property but are at present suffering no serious hardship. Others, however, judging by the appeals for help so often addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, are in more difficult circumstances. Some of these are still sharing accommodation with relatives, or others, with all the chance of strife and frustration inherent in such a situation. Others again have got themselves into inadequate caravan homes sometimes with structural defects and no real amenities. These sub-standard vehicles make poor homes in which to bring up a family, although the weekly cost of them may be quite low. From the health point of view, if there are any young children in such an environment, these families need very high priority in re-housing.

With regard to caravans of good structure with all amenities, they may be the home of choice of many people. Nevertheless, as a background for family life, they can never provide the comfort, space and generally good living conditions provided by a conventional dwelling.

Improvement of existing property has continued during the year with many owners taking advantage of the appropriate grants available to them. The Council, too, has made great strides in modernising the property it owns and I hope that soon all but the most isolated houses will have all amenities. Only by this means will it be possible to encourage the young countryman (and his wife) to continue to live in the rural parishes. Better household amenities do more than anything to keep young couples from drifting towards the towns.

## S O C I A L      H E A L T H

The 16 Old Peoples Clubs continued to provide interest and enjoyment to their elderly members.

Although no new clubs were started during the year, there are rumours of two or three new ones possibly opening in 1963. I trust they will materialise:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Meeting Place</u>	<u>Day and Time of Meeting</u>	
Bawburgh	Village Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Braconash	Reading Room	Tuesday	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Colton	Village Hall	Thursday (alt.)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
New Costessey	Scouts Hut	Thursday	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Old Costessey	Parish Room	Thursday	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Deopham	Church Room	Tuesday	2.15 - 4.30 p.m.
Easton	Village Hall	Wednesday (alt.)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Hethersett	Village Hall	Wednesday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Hingham	Lincoln Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Marlingford	Social Room		
	Marlingford Bell P.H.	Thursday (alt.)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Mulbarton	Wingfield Hall	Wednesday	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Poringland	Village Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Saxlingham	Village Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Shotesham	Village Hall	Thursday (alt.)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Trowse	Church Room	Thursday	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Wicklewood	Village Hall	Wednesday	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.

With the aid of the Norfolk Old Peoples Welfare Committee, many new ideas for the help and interest of the elderly have been developed. Holiday schemes, more ambitious every year, have ensured that any old person who wished might join in trips designed expressly for them. Combined outings to the theatre are always very popular as are those arranged by the various club committees.



The Chiropody Service helps to restore and retain mobility and the general friendly interest of other club members in sickness and health makes life so much more worthwhile. There is no doubt that an old peoples club is an absolute "must" for all but the very smallest parishes.

### The Disabled

The District Committee of the Norfolk Association for the Care of the Handicapped was again most active during the year, arranging parties, outings, holidays and friendly visits for all the disabled people of the district.

No-one who lacks the experience of a wheelchair existence, can imagine what it means to be taken out to join a happy group who treat you as though you were the same as anyone else, only twice as welcome, when for the rest of the time, 4 walls enclose your life.

Every year this excellent committee recruits more voluntary helpers, to provide transport or to entertain the disabled and the community owes them a debt of gratitude for the very good work they do.

### Norfolk Cheshire Home - The Grove, East Carleton

Opened in November, 1961, during 1962 the first Norfolk Cheshire Home was gradually filled with disabled people. A lift was installed towards the end of the year and this enabled the upper storey to be used by even the most severely handicapped.

The house and its beautiful grounds make a perfect home for handicapped people and it is one of the loveliest of all the 30 odd similar homes set up in other parts of the country. A new development has been the use of the premises and grounds by other disabled people of this district and other parts of the county. A rally was held during the summer and nearly 100 people attended.

Local residents continue to give excellent voluntary service at The Grove, and the Council staff have given advice on technical matters such as water supply and sewerage.

One happy thought is that if any of our disabled, at present living at home in the district, should need permanent accommodation in such a place, the Grove is there, close to their family and friends. Another service available is the temporary care of disabled people, who normally live at home, to allow their relatives to have a rest or a holiday. This may often be arranged when some of the residents are themselves away.

### General Survey of Social Service

None of the work described above could be carried out without an army of voluntary workers. This district has reason to be extremely grateful to the very many people who give up their time to serve those in need.



In voluntary organisations, money may be important, but without personal service, nothing would be done.

## C O U N T Y      S E R V I C E S

County Council Child Welfare Centres are held at the following times and places:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Where Held</u>	<u>Day of Month</u>	
New Costessey .	Scouts Hut, Gunton Lane	3rd. Tuesday	) Medical
New Costessey	Methodist Church	last Tuesday	
Old Costessey	Parish Hall	2nd. Tuesday	) Officer
Hethersett	Methodish School Room	3rd. Tuesday	
Hingham	Lincoln Hall	2nd. Wednesday	) attends
Mulbarton	Wingfield Hall	1st. Wednesday	
Poringland	Parish Hall	1st. Tuesday	) regularly
Stoke Holy Cross	Village Hall	3rd. Tuesday	
Bawburgh	Village Hall	last Wednesday	) Medical
Morley St. Botolph	Village Hall	3rd. Thursday	
Rockland St. Mary	Margaret Mack Hall	last Tuesday	) Officer
Saxlingham	Village Hall	2nd. Tuesday	
Shotesham	Trinity Hall	2nd. Wednesday	) attends

(All Centres are held from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.)

## GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES

Headquarters : Local Health Office, Area 4,  
Aspland Road, Riverside Road, Norwich, NOR 19S

County Welfare Officers continue to provide general services throughout the district and in addition to Headquarters, there are the following contact points where the public can obtain advice:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Welfare Officer attends</u>
<u>Costessey</u>	
C/O Mr. Cox, 108 Norwich Road	Wednesday - 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

Parish

Welfare Officer attends

Hingham

C/O Mrs. Rosbrook,  
Bell Corner.

Monday -  
2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

G E N E R A L        S U R V E Y

The health of the district was satisfactory during the year. The infant mortality and general death rate were lower while the birth rate was higher than in 1961.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease was much lower but the seasonal epidemic of respiratory disease caused more deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia than last year.

Road casualties continued to occur in large numbers and showed no improvement on previous years.

Commendable progress was made in providing modern amenities in both Council and private dwellings.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued interest and support and to record my appreciation of the enthusiasm and efficiency of the staff.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

IRENE B. M. GREEN

Medical Officer of Health

# THE ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

### CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended

31st. December, 1962

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1962 on the work of the Public Health Department.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

The following details are a summary of the main inspections and visits carried out by the public health inspectors during the year. It does not include office duties and interviews with the public, neither does it include the full-time work of the public health foreman in connection with public cleansing and central depot, nor the work of the vermin destroyer regarding survey and treatment work for rats and mice destruction.

It can be observed from the following figures that three sections of work have formed the largest part of the staff's activities, namely, meat inspection, housing improvement grants and the public cleansing services, (with particular reference to the night soil collection survey).

Housing & Public Health Acts	426	Refuse, Night Soil and Cesspool Emptying	1036
Complaints & Nuisances	283	Housing Acts, 1949-1957,	
Infectious Disease	98	House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959.(Improvement Grants)	1282
Fumigations	6	Petroleum Acts	26
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	1684	Factories Acts	46
Shops Act & Food Hygiene	102	Movable Dwellings	204
Knacker's Yard	8	Miscellaneous	
Water Supplies	162	(Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, Rent Act,	
Cemeteries	98	Royal Norfolk Show, Clean Air, Noise Abatement, Ice-cream, etc.)	544
Milk & Dairies etc.	9		
Bakehouses	9		

Totals : 6023



## WATER SUPPLIES

The general source of water supply in the district is from mains and during the year further progress was made, the details of which are included in the report of the Engineer and Surveyor, upon whose department falls the responsibility for mains water supplies. The mains supplies were periodically sampled and revealed no pollution and it can be said that plumbo solvent action is unlikely to take place in connection with the piped supplies.

A number of samples were taken during the year, mainly as a result of information from the Norfolk County Public Health Department regarding nitrate content, and a number as a result of complaints. The following table gives the details of samples taken:-

	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Fit</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Bacteriological	58	29	29
Chemical and Bacteriological	1	1	-
<hr/>			
Totals :	59	30	29
<hr/>			

In all cases where water was found to be unsatisfactory, informal action obtained the necessary improvement in the supply, connection to the mains supply or other alternative supply.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWER DITCHES

Details of progress in connection with sewerage schemes are to be found in the report of the Engineer and Surveyor and the progress during the year made it possible to revise and extend the night soil collection service.

Sewer ditches which occur in a number of parishes are, fortunately, not a serious menace and have given no cause for complaint by the public except in three cases at Saxlingham Nethergate, Barford and Colton.

The ditch at Saxlingham was cleaned out. The ditch in question at Barford was the subject of a Sub-Committee inspection but it was decided that no purpose would be served by cleaning it out owing to the boggy nature of the sub-soil. Negotiations in connection with the Colton nuisance have not resulted in any improvement.

## CESSPOOL EMPTYING AND NIGHT SOIL COLLECTION

Despite the progress made in connection with sewerage schemes, the demand on the cesspool emptying services increased slightly. This was entirely due to an increase in orders which concerned private dwellings. Difficulty is experienced in disposing of cesspool contents and it is becoming more and more necessary for cesspool contents to be discharged into the public sewers. With the present rate

of private building confined to limited areas, in many cases quite unsuitable for cesspool drainage, I cannot foresee any slackening in the demand on this service until more parishes have sewage disposal schemes. .

The following figures give details of cesspool emptying work carried out during the year:-

		<u>Visits</u>	<u>Loads Removed</u>
(a)	Private . . . . .	2535	3540
(b)	Council, Estates and Sewage plants . . . . .	700	2061
(c)	Outside District . . . . .	46	66

### NIGHT SOIL

The Night Soil Collection Scheme was completely revised and in the early summer was extended to practically every parish in the district, although it is not possible to serve every dwelling. The district was divided into two areas and two vehicles, each having a driver and one loader, were in operation. Work is carried out as far as possible during the hours of darkness and disposal now mainly takes place by discharging into public sewers, although whenever possible, composting on farm land is practised.

### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection of household refuse, including a small amount of trade refuse, continued as in previous years, with a weekly collection in the parishes of Costessey, Cringleford, Hingham and Trowse Newton and a fortnightly collection in the remainder of the District. It must, however, be pointed out that at certain times of the year due to holidays, sickness of workmen or inclement weather, these weekly and fortnightly collections are not always kept up to rota.

Collections were carried out by five vehicles with a further vehicle available in an emergency. One modern "Dual-Tip" type rear loading vehicle, one side loading vehicle and three moving floor rear loading vehicles were in full time use with a total of 16 workmen. Although more properties were served the number of full loads collected shows a decrease from the previous year. This was due to the fact that less use was made of the small side loading vehicle.

As mentioned in the 1961 Report, it was necessary to consider revision of the District Scheme and during the year a number of demonstrations of the latest type vehicles, including the rear loading continuous compression type took place, with a view to the replacement of some of the Council's smaller vehicles with the larger type vehicle, at least for service in the more built up parts of the District.



The disposal of refuse took place at two Council tips at Hackford and Cringleford and at two privately owned tips in Poringland and Newton Flotman. With the exception of the Poringland pit, and to a lesser degree at Newton Flotman, controlled tipping was carried out satisfactorily. No serious nuisance occurred although at privately owned tips it is difficult to prevent fires and nuisance owing to lack of adequate supervision.

The absence of suitable tipping space in the Costessey area has resulted in a large amount of refuse being conveyed to the Cringleford tip, and the tipping space is being filled more quickly than was originally anticipated. It is estimated that within the next two or three years further tipping space will be necessary and this will, no doubt, be difficult to find. I am of opinion that the time is not far away when serious consideration should be given to the disposal of refuse by means other than tipping, unless suitable sites are easily and economically available. The possibility of the 'pulverisation' method of disposal is creating a great deal of interest up and down the country. The high initial cost appears to be the only serious drawback at the present time but perhaps neighbouring districts can join forces and use one central disposal point.

The storage of household refuse in paper sacks is another matter for future consideration and whilst a small pilot scheme or two on Council Estates might be worthwhile, I am of opinion that here again the financial aspect completely rules this type of refuse storage out of the question for the time being in areas where no municipal bin scheme exists, but from the hygienic point of view there are indisputable advantages.

The following figures show the number of dwellings served and refuse collected:-

No. of dwellings and business premises			
in the district	....	....	9118
No. of properties served	....	....	8809
No. of loads collected	....	....	1976
Approximate tonnage	....	....	4728

No salvage scheme was in operation except for small amounts which were bagged and sold direct to the dealer.

During the year 1 Ton 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. of salvage was sold realising £5. 11. 0.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

During the year the Council's vermin destroyer was employed full-time on work mainly concerned with private properties. In addition to surveying the parishes from time to time, he dealt with all complaints. Private dwellings were treated free but a small charge was made for work carried out to business premises.



There was no apparent increase in the number of rats in the district, borne out by the fact that there was a considerable drop in the number of properties found necessary to treat. During the latter part of the year the Council agreed to take part in a Norfolk Rat Campaign including a 'Rat Week' to be held early in 1963.

Number of properties inspected:

(a)	as a result of notification	....	330
(b)	by survey under the Act	....	1278

Number of inspections & re-inspections.... 3472

Number of properties found to be infested:

(a)	major infestation	....	38
(b)	minor infestation	....	906

Number of properties treated .... 944

## HOUSING

(1) Slum Clearance. The last stages of the five year programme in connection with slum clearance were dealt with and this entailed surveys and inspections by the Slum Clearance Sub-Committee in the parishes of Barnham Broom, Brandon Parva, Costessey, Coston, Runhall and Welborne.

As a result of these inspections and after necessary notices had been served and owners given the chance to make official representations, 6 recommendations for Demolition Orders were made and 11 Undertakings not to re-let were accepted. The Tenancies Committee wherever possible gave priority to the re-housing of tenants in condemned properties. Complete Slum Clearance cannot be confined to any small number of years and it is already evident that a number of properties in the district which at the beginning of the 5 year programme did not warrant consideration, have now deteriorated and must be considered for action within the next few years. It can however, be said that the majority of the the really bad dwellings have now been dealt with and more priority should be given to general housing repairs.

(2) Housing Improvement Grants. Although the number of applications received and grants made was less than the previous year, this work accounted for a great deal of the work of the public health department. It is important to note that a number of properties concerned were of the type that would have necessitated action for repair. The following gives details of the applications received:-

	<u>'Standard'</u>	<u>'Discretionary'</u>	<u>Total</u>
Applications received	: 33	50	83
Applications approved	: 32	49	81
Units concerned	: 39	68	107
Owner/Occupier dwellings	: 18	31	49
Dwellings let	: 21	37	58
Applications refused	: 1	1	2
Total amount of grants approved	: £5,575	£21,634	£27,209

#### MOVABLE DWELLINGS - CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The problem of caravan sites, especially in the parish of Costessey, continued to give cause for serious thought as to the future of licensed sites in the district.

Early in the year it was agreed that certain sites in the parishes of Costessey, Flordon, Hethersett, Mulbarton, Poringland, Stoke Holy Cross, Surlingham, Swardeston and Wreningham should be licensed for single caravans and licences were also agreed for a site at Mulbarton for 14 caravans and one at Wramplingham for 6 caravans. It was also agreed to take action for the removal of caravans from 5 sites (including 3 in Costessey).

Further consideration was given to the special problem in Costessey and the possibility of the Council providing proper sites and having this in mind it was decided to withhold further action in that parish until such time as alternative sites were available.

A survey of the District was carried out in August when it was found that there were 136 caravans occupying a total of 70 sites in the area. Of these totals there were 66 caravans on 28 sites in the parish of Costessey, but towards the end of the year these numbers were steadily increasing.

#### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

##### FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

There are 153 food premises in the district. No serious contraventions were found and in cases where improvements were necessary, informal action obtained the desired improvements.

During the year 2 further premises were registered for the sale of ice cream. There are now only 6 bakehouses in the district. In two cases action was necessary to improve premises and the necessary cleansing and structural alterations were carried out without statutory action.

The Royal Norfolk Show held in June at the permanent showground, Costessey, was again the subject of a great deal of work by the department and it is pleasing to report that conditions for outside catering continue to improve and are

greatly assisted by the further progress made by the Organisers in connection with permanent amenities. Extremely good relations exist between the Public Health Department staff and the Show Committee and it is found that each year more standholders welcome assistance. As with all Shows of this type where outside catering forms such a big part, there is always room for further improvement, but I am sure it can be said that "The Royal Norfolk" has set an example to be envied by all others.

#### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

During the year 124 licences were issued for the storage of petroleum spirit for sale from garages or for use in the licence holder's own vehicles on farms etc.

#### FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

The following tabulated details are in accordance with the Return required by the Ministry:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	100	91	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	5	5	-	-
Totals :	106	97	-	-



## Factories Acts (Cont'd)

### Cases in which defects were found

Sanitary Conveniences, Section 7	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
(a) Insufficient	2	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3
(c) No separate for sexes	-	-
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 4

### Outwork

<u>Nature of work</u>	<u>No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec.110</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises</u>
Wearing apparel - making etc.	12	-
Brush making	1	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	7	-
	<hr/> 20	<hr/> -

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

The 'Appointed Day' under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 was originally intended to be the 1st. July, 1962, but owing to the fact that certain works still remained to be done to the 4 slaughterhouses which are left in the district, the Ministry agreed to the postponement until 1st. January, 1963.

During the year 100% inspection of all carcasses slaughtered was maintained and the duties were carried out on a weekly rota basis shared mainly by the three additional public health inspectors.

Killing at weekends and after normal hours continued throughout the year and although the work was dealt with by more officers, there was still an appreciable amount of overtime which necessitated time off in lieu.

The anticipated new legislation in connection with meat inspection did not materialise during the year but there appeared every indication that during 1963 new Regulations would be made and it is hoped that the new legislation will clear up a number of controversial points which exist at the present time regarding weekend and abnormal hours of killing, together with possible compulsory directions for local authorities to arrange 100% inspection. It will be seen from the figures given in the summary of animals killed and inspected, that the total number of animals increased by nearly 3,000.

The amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption, followed the normal pattern and there was an increase in the weight of meat condemned corresponding with the increase in the number of animals slaughtered. All condemned meat was satisfactorily disposed of by treatment at the Concentrator Plant of the Norwich Corporation, with the exception of a small amount which was disposed of under high pressure steam at the premises of one of the slaughterhouses. All condemned meat was disposed of under the District Council's supervision and I consider the arrangements were satisfactory.

Carcases found to be affected with Cysticercosis were, in all cases bovines, and the figures show slight increase, two in fact, on the previous year. Carcases were treated by the recognised refrigeration method before being released for human consumption. The depreciation in value of such carcases has been the cause for concern by the butchers, but there is nothing the local authority can do about this at the present time.

SUMMARY OF ANIMALS KILLED AND INSPECTED AND DETAILS OF CARCASSES AND PARTS  
CONDEMNED

<u>Cattle</u> <u>(excluding cows)</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	-	<u>Total</u>
3,801	1,809	74	2,374	33,930	-	41,988

STATISTICS OF MEAT CONDEMNED AS REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY

<u>All diseases</u> <u>Ex. Tuberculosis</u> <u>and Cysticerchi</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp;</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Whole carcasses condemned	4	10	1	7	39
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1546	821	3	167	5382
Percentage of number inspected, affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerchi	40.7%	45.4%	4.05%	7.04%	15.86%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	539
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.001%	-	-	-	1.58%

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	30	11	-	-	-
Carcasses treated by refrigeration	30	11	-	-	-
Generalised and condemned	-	-	-	-	-



Details of meat condemned:-

BEEF

2 Steers	(Septicaemia)	1 Cow	(Septicaemia)
2 Heifers	(Septicaemia)	1 Cow	(Fevered and severe bruising)
	(Oedema/Emaciation)		
3 Cows	(Oedema/Emaciation)	1 Cow	(Moribund)
2 Cows	(Oedematous)	1 Cow	(Septic Metritis)
		1 Cow	(Oedematous and fever)

VEAL

1 Calf	(Abscessed liver, acute pleurisy and peritonitis)
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PORK

5 Pigs	(Fevered)	1 Pig	(Lymphadenitis)
4 Pigs	(Septicaemia)	1 Pig	(Immature)
2 Pigs	(Emaciation)	1 Pig	(Septic Metritis)
2 Pigs	(Leukaemia)	1 Pig	(Erysipelas)
2 Pigs	(Arthritis/Fevered)	1 Pig	(Oedema)
2 Pigs	(Jaundice)	1 Pig	(Acute Septic Pleurisy)
2 Pigs	(Uraemia)	1 Pig	(Fever and Septic Enteritis)
1 Pig	(Fevered/Oedematous)		
1 Pig	(Pyæmia)	2 Sows	(Oedema)
1 Pig	(Septic Pneumonia/Peritonitis)	1 Sow	(Oedematous/Septicaemia)
		1 Sow	(Uraemia)
1 Pig	(Septic Peritonitis)	2 Sows	(Septicaemia)
1 Pig	(Oedema/Abscesses)	1 Sow	(Erysipelas)
		1 Sow	(Moribund)

MUTTON

3 Sheep	(Oedema/Emaciation)	2 Sheep	(Emaciation)
1 Sheep	(Emaciation and liver distortion)	1 Sheep	(Oedema)

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Total weight of carcasses condemned	4	11	2	17
Total weight of parts of carcasses and offal condemned	29	4	3	16
TOTAL WEIGHT CONDEMNED :	33	16	2	5

## G E N E R A L

My report for 1962 shows nothing of an outstanding nature except, perhaps, in maintaining 100% meat inspection and the large amount of work entailed under the Housing Improvement Grants Scheme.

The number of new dwellings in the District steadily increased bringing with it many families who were previously residing in the larger towns and industrial areas, and it is found that the majority of complaints received in connection with public services, in particular cleansing services, came from such families immediately they took up residence in the rural area. There is, very often, an immediate demand for such things as weekly refuse collection, free cesspool emptying, and so on. Whilst these demands are, no doubt, well supported from the hygiene aspect, I feel that it should be appreciated by all concerned that a Rural District Council has much greater difficulty in carrying out its health services than is the case in the town, by reason of much greater distances and more sparsely populated areas, thereby causing much higher average costs. As finances permit, I am sure further improvements to existing services will be made.

Once again enquiries to the public health department during the year revealed, very often, a sad lack of appreciation by the public of the work carried out by the public health inspector, who still seems to be working in the 'tag' of old ideas confined to drains and bad smells. Whilst these matters are the responsibility of the public health inspector, the public should be aware of the ever widening field of everyday work attached to a public health department.

The establishment of the department remained the same except for the position relating to the Student Public Health Inspector who, I am pleased to report, qualified as a Public Health Inspector and in September obtained an appointment with the Norwich Corporation. The resulting vacancy was filled by the appointment of another Junior in the office.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all members of my staff for the conscientious and efficient manner in which the duties have been carried out. May I also record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, with particular reference to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the support given in connection with the work of the department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

GEOFFREY A. J. BROWNE, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

R E P O R T

OF THE

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

FOR THE YEAR 1962

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W A T E R     S U P P L Y

Progress has continued on the implementation of the Council's Comprehensive District Water Supply Scheme.

The estimated population in the Council's area of water supply was 6,900 at December, 1962.

Mains water is available to approximately 5,800 and it is estimated that 4,500 persons are actually supplied from the Council's mains.

BARNHAM BROOM

This water supply scheme which serves Barnham Broom, Carleton Forehoe and parts of Wramplingham and Brandon Parva was completed this year. The scheme comprised the laying of approximately 7 miles of 4" and 3" diameter pipes and brought mains water to 154 dwellings, 19 farms and 1 school.

By the end of the year connections have been made to 106 properties of which 15 were metered supplies to farm premises.

HINGHAM, DEOPHAM AND MORLEY WATER SCHEME, CONTRACT NO. 2

The Wicklewood Booster Station was completed and put into commission in December. The pumps at this station deliver water from the reservoir of the Wymondham Urban District Council to supply Hingham, Deopham, Morley and Wicklewood in the Council's area, and the parish of Hardingham in the area of the Mitford & Launditch Rural District Council.



## RUNHALL AND COSTON

Work on mainlaying for the Runhall and Coston Water Supply Scheme commenced in December.

## NEWTON FLOTMAN

In compliance with the abstraction licence held in respect of the Newton Flotman borehole, a recording machine has been installed which records the rate of abstraction of water from this source. Water from this borehole is used to supply Newton Flotman, Flordon and Saxlingham Thorpe and was originally appropriated to this use as a temporary interim measure pending the availability of water from the Norwich Corporation. This could now be made available by a link between the 4" mains at Foxhole and Pitts Hill, Saxlingham. Owing, however to increased demands being made upon the resources of the Corporation, the City Water Engineer has indicated he is loath to add to the present heavy consumption from his mains in this area and has asked that the temporary interim use of the Newton Flotman source should be continued for the time being.

In order that a supply of water can be maintained in the event of failure or breakdown at Newton Flotman, the housing site borehole and pump at St. Michael's View, Flordon, which became redundant in 1960 has been put into service as a standby and linked to the mains.

COSTESSEY

Section 4. This part of the Costessey Sewerage Scheme provides for all the remaining unsewered part of New Costessey. It includes a new pumping station at Gunton Lane which will deliver the drainage through a 10" pumping main to the existing gravity sewer at Grove Avenue, and substantial additions to the Costessey Sewage Disposal Works.

Work on the scheme started in January. Good progress has been made and by the end of the year the contract was approximately 50% completed.

HETHERSETT AND CRINGLEFORD

Work continued on the Hethersett and Cringleford Sewerage Scheme. Sewer laying is now virtually completed and some 360 properties are now connected to the sewers.

PORINGLAND

Section 4. A scheme for the sewerage of part of Upper Stoke Holy Cross with a small pumping station there and for increasing the capacity of the Dove Lane Sewage Works has been prepared. Land has been acquired for the pumping station and negotiations are in progress for the purchase of land for the sewage works additions.

STOKE HOLY CROSS

Following the Council's approval of the Consulting Engineers' report on Stoke Holy Cross sewerage and sewage disposal, work is now in progress on the preparation of a scheme and negotiations are taking place for the acquisition of land for the sewage works and pumping station.

NEWTON FLOTMAN AND SAXLINGHAM

The Council's Consulting Engineers have been instructed to prepare a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for these parishes, based upon their report which the Council approved in November, 1962. It is intended to make provision at the proposed sewage works for the future reception of sewage from the village of Flordon.

DISTRICT SEWERAGE

The Consulting Engineers have been instructed to prepare reports on sewerage schemes for (1) Mulbarton, Swardeston and Braconash, (2) Bawburgh, Easton and Little Melton, (3) Barford and (4) Swainsthorpe. This follows upon

the approval by the Council of the Public Health Committee's recommendations in October to the order of priority to be adopted as to future sewerage schemes for the district.

#### CLOSET CONVERSION SCHEMES

Notices under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936 have been served to enable the Council to carry out the conversion of earth closets to water closets at 35 dwellings in Costessey, 14 in Poringland and 47 in Hethersett. Contracts have been let for the conversions at Costessey and Poringland.

#### HOUSING SITE SEWERAGE SCHEMES

Green's Croft, Surlingham. The 20 houses on this site have hitherto been drained to septic tanks. The subsoil is clay and has led to difficulties in disposing of the septic tank effluents by sub-soil irrigation. The tanks had to be emptied at frequent intervals and nuisances arose when they occasionally overflowed. Sewers have now been laid and the houses drained to a new sewage disposal works.

Buck Lane, Morley. In order to deal with the increased sewage flow from this site where the 6 pre-war houses are to be improved and connected to the sewer, plans have been prepared for the enlargement of the disposal works.

#### CENTRAL DEPOT, KETTERINGHAM

The new depot was completed and occupied this year. It provides a comprehensive range of stores and workshops for the Engineer's, Public Health and Estates Departments and a central Garage for all the Council's road vehicles.

#### OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AT BER HOUSE

It became necessary to provide additional floor space to accommodate the increasing volume of plans and documents of the Planning and Plans Department,<sup>s</sup> and a new office was constructed over the flat roof of the main hall of the Council's Offices.

#### C O S T E S S E Y      S T R E E T      L I G H T I N G

Following the request of the Costessey Parish Council, schemes were prepared for the improvement of the existing lighting of Norwich Road and for the installation of street lighting to Group B Standard at Townhouse Road, The Street, West End and Longwater Lane.

The Norwich Road improvement comprises the re-siting of 12 existing columns, the replacement of 100 watt tungsten lamps by 60 watt sodium lamps



and the erection of 7 new columns and lamps. A contract for this work has been placed with the Eastern Electricity Board. The new installation consists of 130 - 60 watt sodium lamps on steel columns and a contract for this work has been let to Eleco Ltd., St. Albans, Herts.

# HINGHAM STREET NAMING

At the request of the Parish Council a comprehensive street naming and house numbering scheme was carried out in the town area of Hingham.

NEW BUILDING

New building work continued apace in the District during the year although there was a decrease in the number of plans deposited for Town Planning permission or Byelaw approval compared with 1961, the figures being -

1962 : 967                      1961 : 1082

205 private houses and 21 council houses were completed in 1962 and at the end of the year 185 private houses were under construction.

Searches made under the Land Charges Act, 1955 totalled 724.

21 appeals were made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government against the Council's refusals of planning permission and were disposed of as follows:-

<u>Proposals</u>	<u>Appeals</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>	<u>Allowed</u>
Residential Development	13	12	1
Advertisements	5	4	1
Caravan Sites	2	2	-
Petrol Filling Station	1	1	-

The supervision of new buildings for byelaw purposes and the supervision of an increasing number of private house drain connections to new sewers has kept my staff at full stretch, but I am pleased to report that it has been possible to cope with the work without undue delays or difficulties.

No infringements of the Water or Building Byelaws occurred which necessitated formal action, and all that were discovered were dealt with by informal approach and generally excellent co-operation has been maintained with the Building Contractors in the District.

WILLIAM A. JONES, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H.

Engineer and Surveyor

# WATER SUPPLIES.

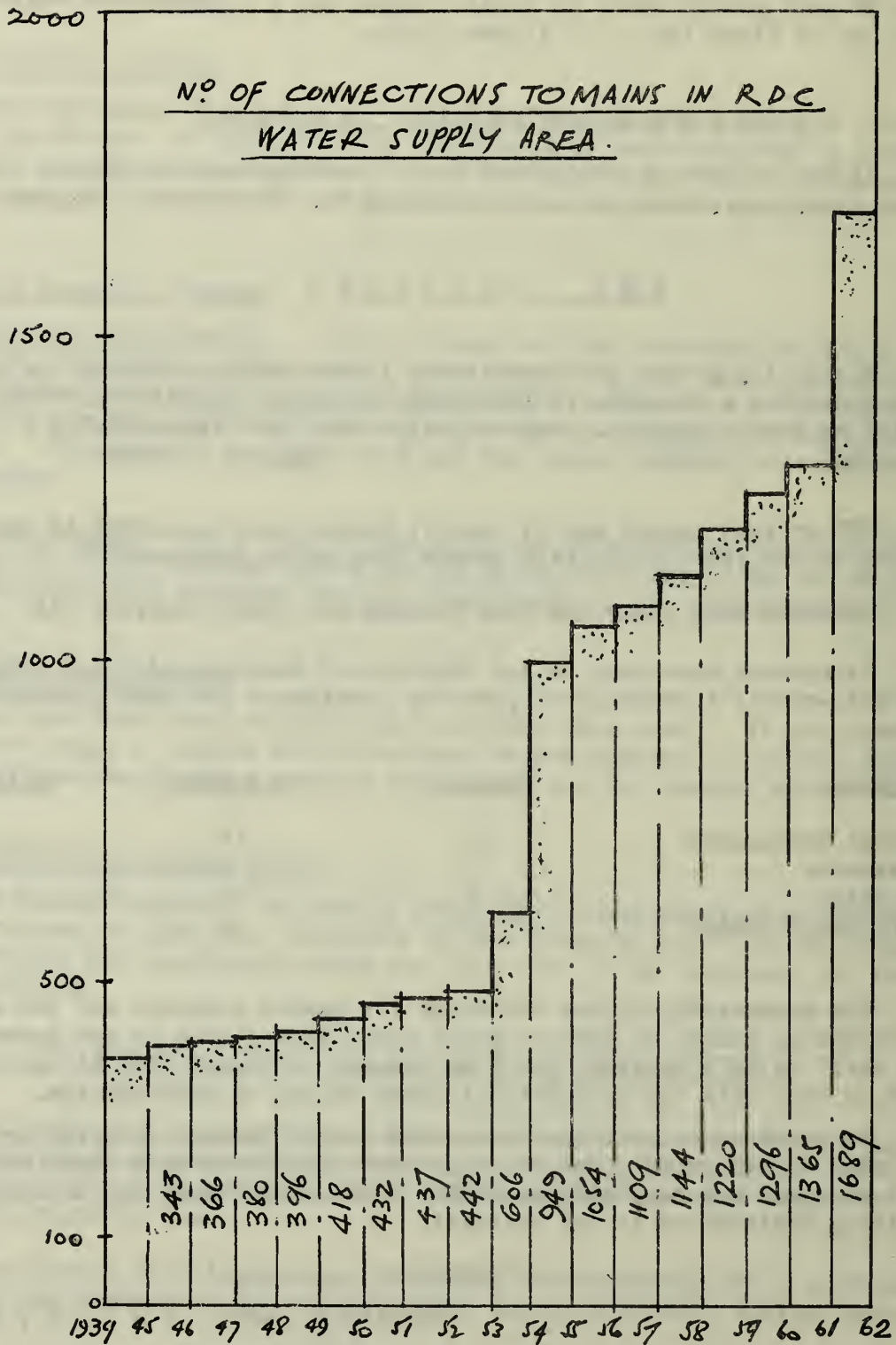


FIG. 1.

PROPERTIES CONNECTED TO SEWERS.  
(INCLUDING SEWERS DISCHARGING TO COUNCIL  
HOUSING SITE DISPOSAL WORKS)

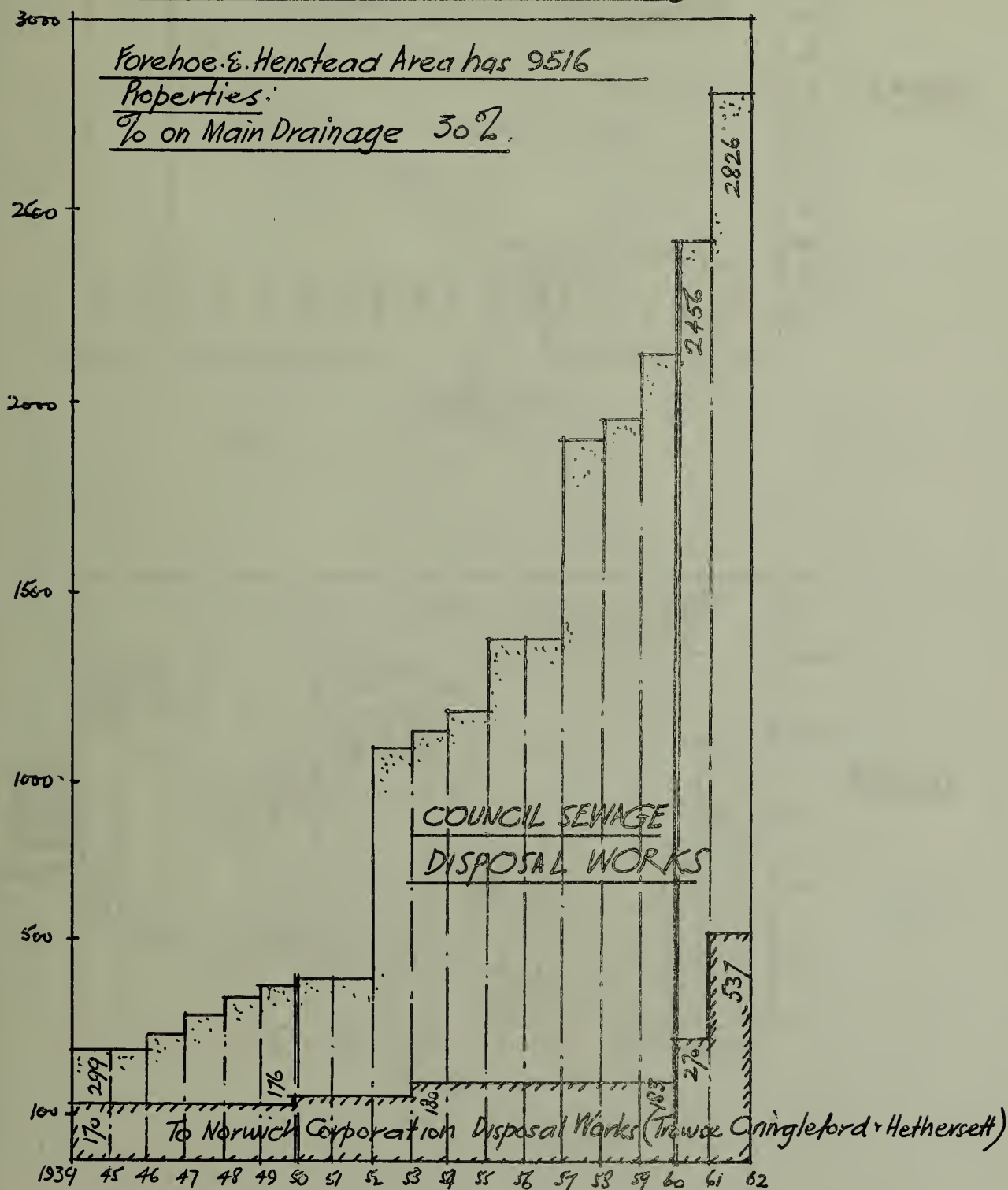


FIG. 2.



NUMBERS

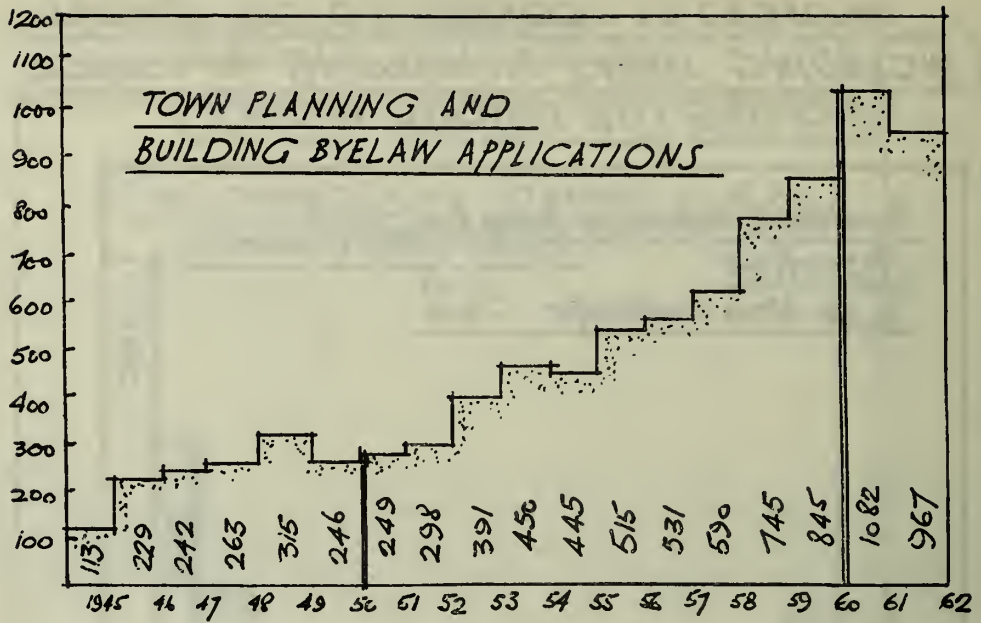


FIG 3.

NUMBERS

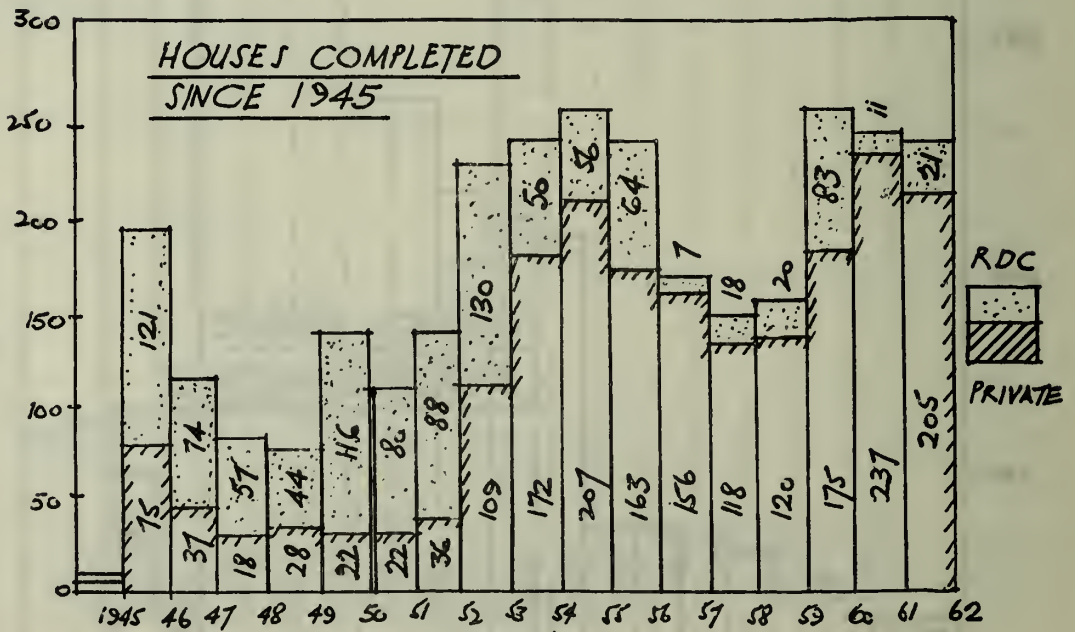


FIG 4.

S T A F F

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Irene B. M. Green, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Geoffrey A. J. Browne, F. A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Bertie G. B. South, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

B. M. Baker, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

L. Skelton, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

R. Stevenson, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

C. Howes (Student Public Health Inspector)

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

William A. Jones, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H.

DEPUTY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

Frederick J. Adds, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H.

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